The Pittsburgh Gazette

1387

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, November 7, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

For Sale or Freight,

A Large KEEL BOAT conſtructed for the Miſſiſippi, will carry between twenty five and thirty tons.

The ſubſcribers wiſh to ſell or rent a large BRICK HOUSE, two ſtories high, with a kitchen and cellar, ſituate in Water ſtreet above Grant ſtreet, on the Monongahela river—there is a lot and an half of ground annexed to the above building, together with a ſhare in a well. For further particulars apply to either of the ſubſcribers on the premiſes above mentioned.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
MURDOCK M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, October 31, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of JAMES DUNLOP & Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 16th inſtant. All perſons indebted to that firm are requeſted to make payment to Thomas Jones of Poſt St. Vincennes, and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are alſo requeſted to apply to Thomas Jones for payment, as the ſaid Thomas Jones is now the only perſon authorized to make ſettlement of ſaid concern.

JAMES DUNLOP,
THOMAS JONES.

October 20, 1800.

N. B. The Books, Accounts and Notes belonging to the above firm, are now placed in the hands of Adamſon Tannehill, Eſq. for collection. Debtors govern yourſelves accordingly.

October 20, 1800. THOMAS JONES.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Court of Common Pleas of ſaid County, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Wednesday the twenty fourth of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.

UPON the petition of William Robb for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made—The Court appoint the firſt day of the next Term, the fourth Monday of December next, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors; and direct that he give them notice thereof by publication in the Franklin Repoſitory for three ſucceſſive weeks, the laſt of which to be at leaſt three weeks previous to the day of hearing, that they may object to his diſcharge if they deem it expedient.

By the Court,
T. BATES, Proth'y.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,
ALSO.
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

App'y to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, October 13, 1800.

John Harriſon,

Wholeſale Druggiſt & Chemiſt,
No. 10, South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES this method of informing his Country Cuſtomers, that he has made large additions to his ſtock of Medicines and daily expects a further ſupply from Leghorn, London, and Amſterdam, which he will ſell low for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

To his cuſtomers he thinks it unneceſſary to ſay any thing as to the quality of his Chemicals. To ſuch as have not, but may hereafter favour him with their buſineſs, he thinks it proper to obſerve, that being principally made under his own immediate inſpection (having conducted a laboratory in Philadelphia for many years) he can with confidence warrant them genuine.

The following DRUGS by the Package or ſmaller quantity, viz.

2000 lbs.	Crem Tartar	200 lbs.	Red Sarſaparilla
1000	Flor. Sulphur	100	Pink Root
3000	Glauber Salts	100	Colocynth
500	Antimony	500	Bottles Caſtor Oil
100	Cantharides	100	Gum Myrrh
300	Flake Manna	200	Aſſafœtida
300	Common do.		Sweet Oil in boxes
200	Fol. Sennæ		Caſtile Soap in do.
100	Camphor		Draggons blood
100	Red Gentian		Ipicacuanna
300	Liquorice Ball		Alleppo Scammony

CHEMICALS prepared by J. H.

Calomel	Spir. of Hartſhorn
Red Præcipitate	Spir. Sal. Amoniac Vol
Aqua Fortis dup.	Spir. Wine.
Spir. of Salt	Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor.
White Præcipitate	Golden Tincture
Sweet Sp. of Nitre	Magneſia, &c. &c.
Vitriolic Ether	

Patent Medicines and Surgical Inſtruments of every deſcription.

Specie Bottles with tin covers from 1 gal. to 4 oz
Tincture do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz
Wide mouth do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz
Ointment and Pill Pots, and almoſt every article neceſſary for a Phyſician or Country Storekeeper. 7c

Philadelphia, 9 mo. 5, 1800.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. XV.

To the People of the United States.

I HAVE at length, my countrymen, completed the plan which I originally laid out, by attempting in a variety of particulars to ſhew—*That Mr. Jefferſon is an enemy to the Conſtitution of the United States, and wiſhes its deſtruction—That if he is elected Preſident, the Conſtitution will fall a ſacrifice to Jacobiniſm—And, that the reſult of its deſtruction will be dreadful to the United States.* If I have ſucceeded in exciting the ſerious attention of only a few of you, to the dangers of our ſituation, I ſhall not have laboured in vain. That your attention ought to be moſt thoroughly excited to this ſubject, no one who watches the progreſs of this great enemy of human peace, proſperity, and happineſs, will deny. The Jefferſonian party boaſt, that the increaſe of Jacobiniſm has been great in the Northern part of the United States, within the laſt year. Encouraged by this belief, or by ſome other circumſtance, it is certainly true, that they are more bold, more aſſiduous, and more determined, in their attempts to ſeduce the people, and deſtroy the Government. Even in the ſtate of Connecticut, where the people have hitherto been the moſt firm, contented, and Federal, by innumerable artifices and falſehoods, and by every other ſpecies of wickedneſs, we have been threatened with the entire ſubverſion of all that is dear, and valuable in ſociety. With a bold and undaunted front, the leaders in the conſpiracy, proclaim the downfal of the Government in the ſtreets; while the peaceful, and unſuſpecting citizens, are ſummoned to the nocturnal orgies of this peſtilential band, to liſten to the promulgation of ſentiments of bold, baſe, and blaſphemous, uttered only to bewilder, and deceive, and calculated only to infect, corrupt, and poiſon all the bleſſings, and virtues of man.

Theſe are evils, which call for univerſal attention, and the moſt effectual counteraction.—When once theſe ſentiments obtain a ſteadfaſt toothold among us, they will ſpread like wild-fire; and like wild-fire they will deſtroy. They are levelled with a ſure, and deadly aim, directly at the life of ſociety. They will enter your dwellings, deprave the minds of children, eſtrange the affection of parents, and pollute the boſoms of huſbands and wives. The propagators of them, are active, ſubtle, perſevering, and fearleſs. Againſt theſe foes of the whole human race, let the virtuous, and patriotic of every age and character unite, and exert every poſſible power. A moment's relaxation in this defenſive warfare, until the enemy is ſubdued, and driven from the field, will be highly dangerous. Nothing is more hazardous than a truce; nothing is more fatal than a compromiſe. THIS FEDERAL UNION ought to be open, and avowed. We need not heſitate to declare, that it is for the ſafety of our peace, our families, our Government, our morals, and our religion. For their ſafety, who will refuſe to hazard his all?

I have ſaid that the Jacobins are active, ſubtle, perſevering, and fearleſs, in the propagation of their ſentiments, and in the execution of their deſtructive plans. No other deſcription of men can ſo juſtly lay claim to theſe traits of character, as Jacobins. They are *active*, in ranging from one end of the country to the other, in purſuit of objects to delude, and tools to employ in their miſchievous work. Regardleſs of obſtacles, fatigue, or hazard, they "compaſs ſea and land to make proſelytes, for the purpoſe of rendering them," if poſſible, "tenfold more the children of hell than themſelves." "They ceaſe not day nor night," to labour in the mighty taſk of ruining mankind. They are *ſubtle* in addreſſing themſelves to the foibles, the paſſions, and the vices of human nature, and of enliſting them all in their ſervice. They converſe only with the frailties and the crimes of men; and the firſt ſtep towards gaining a convert to their cauſe, is, ſapping the foundations of his virtue. They are *perſevering*; not diſcouraged by defeat; and though often routed, they are rarely vanquiſhed. The diſaſters of yeſterday, only ſerve to ſtimulate the efforts of to day; and though diſgrace, obloquy, and abhorrence, are heaped upon them to day, they will ruſh with undaunted courage to the miſchiefs of to-morrow.—They are *fearleſs*, not only of the finger of honeſt ſcorn, but of the terrors of guilt, the remorſe of conſcience, and the juſtice of God.

Can you, my countrymen, reſt, when aſſailed by foes of this deſcription? Do you indulge the chimerical belief, that your liberties will be ſafe in ſuch hands as theſe? Will you liſten to the man, who attempts to lull you to ſleep by the pretence, that Jacobins, *in power*, will prove the cheriſhers of your peace, the guardians of your property, the protectors of your freedom and independence? Is there a man among the principal Democrats, whoſe example you would not be aſhamed to follow; whoſe character all honeſt men do not abhor? Are their habits of life œconomical, their lives pure, or their virtue ſpotleſs? Are they celebrated for private worth, in the circles of domeſtic life? Are they diſtinguiſhed for their integrity, their morals, or their regard for religion? If not, what have you to expect from their elevation to the offices of Government? Do you believe in the ſtrangeſt of all paradoxes, that a ſpendthrift, a libertine, or an atheiſt, characters which none of you would truſt with the moſt trifling concern in your own private affairs, is qualified to make your laws and to govern you, and your poſterity; to be entruſted with the treaſure, the ſtrength, and the deſtiny of the nation? "He that ruleth over men, muſt be juſt, ruling in the fear of God," is the language of inſpiration. We ought to be extremely cautious, how we deliberately contradict a maxim propounded by God himſelf. It has been the pride, and the honour of this country, that our Chief Magiſtrates have hitherto been men who feared God. The influence of their example, has ſpread like a charm, through out the ſphere of their government; and it has become a mark of reproach in a ruler, that he diſregards the obligations of our holy religion. Mr. Jefferſon, the idol of the Jacobin party, by the common voice of his countrymen, wears this ſtigma. His partizans, for the accompliſhment of a temporary purpoſe (his election) pretend to deny its juſtice, and from the remoteſt ſources, attempt to derive evidence of his belief in chriſtianity. They know that he has no claim to the character. They know, *if he had*, that he would loſe all popularity with his party. If he is a Chriſtian, it is capable of proof. No man ever lived in this country, until nearly ſixty years of age, without furniſhing the moſt indubitable evidence that he believed in the Chriſtian religion, *if it were true*. Let them produce this evidence; or at leaſt, ſome one authenticated fact, to oppoſe to the irreſiſtible weight of evidence in proof of his real Infidelity. Where is the man, even among his boſom friends, who has ever heard him acknowledge his dependence on God, his accountability to his Creator and Judge, or who has ſeen him enter the ſanctuary, to join in the duties of holy worſhip?

Is there a Chriſtian in the United States, hardy enough to lift his hand for the Election of ſuch a man, to preſide over a Chriſtian country? Let him bear in mind (if ſuch a man there be) that it is a ſolemn thing for a nation, where the glad tidings of the Goſpel have been heard, thus to diſcard all reliance for ſupport and protection on divine Providence, and voluntarily to declare, that they will not have God to reign over them. When we have heretofore been in national diſtreſs we have bowed in deep humiliation before the throne of Heaven, and ſupplicated the Almighty to ſave us from deſtruction. National diſtreſſes may again overtake us; again we may want Almighty protection. But we have every reaſon to fear, that we ſhall ſeek for it in vain. For tho' HE pardons the penitent offender, who has backſlidden thro' the imperfection of his nature, yet, he ſhuts his ears againſt the cries of the bold, and preſumptuous ſinners. His language to ſuch is—"Ye have ſet at nought all my council and would none of my reproof; I alſo will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh: When your fear cometh as deſolation, and your deſtruction as a whirlwind." "Them that honor me, I will honor; but thoſe that deſpiſe me ſhall be lightly eſteemed."

Let us then take warning ere it be too late: The die is not yet caſt with us. We have ſtill the opportunity of profiting by the example of all other nations, who have been ſeduced by the fatal phantom of Jacobinical freedom. We have been a highly favoured country, our bleſſings have been numerous, our advantages for getting wiſdom and happineſs, great. We cannot plead ignorance as an excuſe for electing Mr. Jefferſon as our chief magiſtrate. We know his character, and the characters of his partizans. The path of duty is ſo plain before us, that, "the wayfaring man, though a fool need not err therein"——Should we act wiſely, we may hope for the bleſſings of God. Should we act fooliſhly, and wickedly, we ſhall have no conſolation left to ſolace us under our calamities, but a bitter recollection of our own folly and perverſeneſs. Let us remember, and faithfully apply to ourſelves, the affectionate, but awful addreſs of our bleſſed Saviour to his own country, when he beheld, and wept over it, juſt plunging into the abyſs of deſtruction—"O Jeruſalem, Jeruſalem! which killeſt the prophets, and ſtoneſt them which are ſent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, *and ye would not.* BEHOLD YOUR HOUSE IS LEFT UNTO YOU DESOLATE!"

BURLEIGH.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Richmond, October 2d, 1800.

Mr. Davis,

I FIND myſelf called upon in your laſt paper, to publiſh a letter from Mr. Henry to me. I ſhould not have thought it neceſſary to notice any thing from an anonymous writer, either *friend* or *foe*, had there not been inſinuations thrown out that I had miſrepreſented, and perverted the meaning of that letter—but, holding the good opinion of my fellow citizens in high eſtimation, I have determined to publiſh the letter, and beg leave ſhortly to explain the circumſtances which produced, and my conduct concerning it, that the public may judge whether I have been guilty of the charge of *miſrepreſentation* or *perverſion*. Some time in December, 1798, a gentleman mentioned in my preſence, that a report was circulating in Hanover, injurious to Mr. Marſhall's intereſt, and much to the diſcredit of Mr. Henry, and wiſhed he could be informed of it. I told him I was intimate with that gentleman, and could inform him of the report, if he would ſtate it in writing. He did ſo, to this effect:—"That a certa[in] "man (naming him) had applied to M[r.] "for his opinion of the moſt proper [to] "fill the office of a repreſentative for [the] "rico diſtrict, in the Congreſs of t[he] "States, when he anſwered that the [be]ſt "he could give in the caſe, was to v[ote] "that perſon for whom the old tori[es] "and Britiſh merchants were the moſt [ſo]". I accordingly wrote to Mr. Henry, a[nd] in anſwer *this much talked of letter*, w[hich] often been ſolicited to publiſh, by [his friends] for whom I had the higheſt reſpect; [but] oppoſed to it, conceiving it improper [to] the public with what was merely i[n] contradict the falſe reports to the p[re]judice an individual in a particular diſtrict; [and] ed to uſe it for that purpoſe only. [The letter] was therefore committed to the char[ge] fidential perſons, to ſhew to the pe[ople] the diſtrict, in order to remove from [their minds] the wrong impreſſions which the rep[orts] cautioned, and enjoined that no copy[ies] taken. After the death of my worth[y friend] locked up his letter as I thought [proper]. But it ſoon afterwards occurred to [me] ſinuations had gone forth that Mr. [Henry] unfriendly to General Waſhington, [and] proved of his adminiſtration. As [this] ſhewed the contrary, and that he ga[ve] Waſhington the preference to any ot[her] ter whatever, I thought it but juſtice [to the] mory of my departed friend, to m[ake] cumſtance known to that illuſtrious [man]. doubting but it would be gratifying [to] find his conduct approbated by ſ[o] good a man; for which purpoſe I [ſent] to him the only copy ever taken of [the] my knowledge. The anſwer which [I had the] honor to receive, you may publiſh [to] tify the curioſity of *Mr. Friend.*

A

N. B. The original letters m[ay be ſeen] all who wiſh it.

To ARCHIBALD BLAIR,

Red-Hill, Ch[ar.]
January 8,

Dear Sir,

Your favour of the 18th of laſt m[onth] received. Its contents are a ſubj[ect] there is cauſe for much [re]flection on the preſent ſtate of things—in that moſt of the individuals [of] contending factions, are [men] honeſt motives. But it is [plain] that certain leaders [in] vernment. To effect this, I ſee no [ob]jection as diſſolving the confederacy [is] free to own, that in my judgment [the] meaſures lately purſued by the [party] directly and certainly lead to that [end]. is not the ſyſtem of the party, [but] and act extempore.

I do acknowledge that I am [not] form a correct judgment on the [preſent] of the world. The wide extent [of] preſent contentions have gone, [and] permit any obſerver to ſee [events] enable him to form any thing [like] judgment on the final reſult as it [re]nations in general. But as to [France] doubt in ſaying, that to her it will [be] Her conduct has made it the [intereſt] great family of mankind to wiſh [for] her preſent government:—becauſe [it] is incompatible with that of all [other] reach. And whilſt I ſee the danger [of] en our's from her intrigues and [ſo]not ſo much alarmed, as at the [idea] her deſtroying the great pillars of [ſociety] and of ſocial life—I mean virtue, [and] religion. This is the armour, [and] this alone, that renders us invin[cible]. are the tactics we ſhould ſtudy. [For] we are conquered, fallen, indeed. [If] France ſhew and vaunt her diplo[matic] brave troops; ſo long as our mari[time] ples remain ſound, there is no d[anger] lieving as I do, that theſe are in [full] fidelity in its broadeſt ſenſe, un[der] philoſophy, &c. is faſt ſpreading [under] der the patronage of French mar[ti]ples, every thing that ought to [be] is covertly but ſucceſsfully deſtr[oyed]. value of thoſe men amongſt us [who] the world the idea, that our [country] hibit an originality of character; [and] of that imitation and interiority [of] tries of the old world have [been] exacting from the new, we w[ould] high ground upon which natur[e] and that Europe ſhould alike co[nſent] give us modes of thinking. [In] ſhort, or elſe this letter will [be] Theſe prefatory remarks, how[ever] per to make, as they point out [the] racter amongſt our countrymen [in] my eyes. General Marſhall [has] exhibited the American charact[er] France, in the period of her [laſt] fortune, beheld them unappal[led] left them as ſhe found them, [the] firm. Can it be thought [that] ments, I ſhould utter any [thing] General Marſhall's election? [By] indeed. Independently of the [reſ]I felt from his public miniſtr[y] high in my eſteem as a priv[ate] temper and diſpoſition were [ſuch] his talents and integrity unq[ueſ]

fficient to place that gentleman far
ompetition in the district for Con
when you add the particular inform
ight which he has gained, and is
municate to our public councils, it
onishing, that even blindness itself
ate in the choice. But it is to be
at the efforts of France are to loosen
ce of the people every where, in the
onaries, and to blacken characters
ly distinguished for virtues, talents,
onfidence—thus smoothing the way
or those claims of superiority as
my mind as conquest, from what-
they may come.
hall I love him, because he felt and
republican, as an American. The
Scotch merchants and old tories vot
s too stale, childish, and foolish, and
fineffee—an appeal to prejudice—
and good sense. If they lay in the
he sun shines, we must say it is the
ain, we ought to eat our victuals—
unless it is a *ragout* or *fricassee*, &c.
on to turn fools in the same propor
grow wise. But enough of such

particular words stated by you said
n me, I do not recollect saying them.
I am, I never said any thing dero
eneral Marshall—but on the contra
hould give him my vote to Congress
o any citizen in this state at this
e only excepted, and that one is in

old and infirm ever again to under
concerns I live much retired,
ltiplicity of blessings from that gra
of all things, to whom I owe ac-
nowledgments for his unremitted
me—And if I were permitted to add
gue one other blessing, it should be,
ntrymen should learn wisdom and
in this their day to know things that
heir peace.
Farewell—I am, dear Sir,
Yours,
P. HENRY.
, Esq.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, *Esq.*
Mount Vernon, 24th June, 1799.

our of the 19th inst. enclosing the co-
r from our deceased friend, Patrick
to you, dated the 8th of January
July to hand; for this instance of
attention to me, I pray you to ac-
nks, and an assurance that the latter
distinguished place in my bureau of
ts.
ne I should have received the ac
s gentleman's death with sorrow
t crisis of our public affairs, I have
deep regret. But the ways of Pro
inscrutable, not to be scanned by
d man, whose duty is submission,
ning at its decrees.
heard of the political sentiment
Mr. Henry's letter to you, and as
d that they were promulgated
medium of the Gazettes. The
inexpediency of which measure,
ride more correctly than yourself
at you have written to me, I feel
cy to inform you, that another copy
has been either surreptitiously ob-
ublicated; and more than probable
e press; for I was informed on the
g my receipt of your letter, that
he hand of a gentleman in this coun-
and that he had been asked to, and
ied would, have it printed.
never harboured a suspicion that
was unfriendly to me, although I
o believe that the same spirit which
e to destroy all confidence in the pub-
ics was not less busy in poisoning
ns and sowing the seeds of dis
men of the same political senti-
Henry had given me the most un-
oof whilst I had the honour to com-
ops of the United States in their
struggle, that he was not to be
by intriguers; and not conscious
rnished any cause for it, I could not,
without a cause, he had become
This proof, contained in the
you allude, is deposited among
for want of a proper receptacle
I mean to credit, they are yet
When I shall be able to open them
ence, I will furnish you with a co
ed between Mr. Henry and my-
quence of the attempt which was
ly in Congress, to supplant me in
d, since you think they are not to
ong his papers, and wish to be pos
n—Your letter to me, Sir, requir-
y, but has a just claim to the thanks
of one, who has the honor to

most obedient, (and
ct, sincere) obliged,
humble servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

nder M'Laughlin,

HILY *requests those indebted to him*
in three months to make payment before
n of December next, as no further in-
e be given.
November 3, 1800.

Members composing

h Troop of Light Dragoons are to
n Rees's Tavern, in the Borough
, on Saturday the 8th of November
en o'clock in the forenoon, in or
Officers, and transact some other
ecting the Troop.
JAMES BAILSON, Captain.
th, 1800.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1800.

A List of Non-residents Lands in the State of Kentucky, with the Taxes due thereon, the Editor received by the last mail.—These Lands will be sold in the Town of Frankfort, on the third Monday in November (inst.) unless the Taxes are paid. Those who are concerned may see the List at this Printing Office.

COMMUNICATION.

On contemplating the present order of things in Pennsylvania, and reviewing many of the characters now in office; it is evident we are a happy people, in having our state concerns entrusted to men, so conspicuous for their talents, so eminently distinguished for their virtues.

There is a story related of a wild youth; who leaving his parents some years ago in Germany, arrived at Lancaster; where after a short residence, he was, by a whim of the congregation to which he belonged, elected one of the Elders.—Puffed up with this unexpected elevation, he communicated in a letter to his parents, the important intelligence. "*Oh mine God,*" exclaimed his mother, "*What's for a congregation is dis, vere mine Peter is an Elder?*"

Verily we are the most enlightened nation upon earth! ! !

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Democrats say they are true Americans, neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen. This is a bold assertion to be hazarded, while the present generation of Americans continue on the stage of action, who have been witnesses to their obstinate adherence to France, through all her excesses, changes of men in power, forms of government, and unprovoked hostility and aggression against our country. Have not their leaders shouted forth the praises of Mirabeau, Brissot, Condorcet, Danton, Robespierre, Lepaux, and Buonaparte, as fast as in succession these men have risen to supreme power in France. Although at first, on the developement of French perfidy and corruption, by the dispatches of our envoys, the Democrats appeared to withdraw awhile their open and direct support of their favorite republic, yet shortly afterwards we saw them rallying their party, to uphold the French interests in the United States. It is because the leaders of the Democrats here, consider themselves as staunch and *exclusive* republicans, and Frenchmen as republicans, that they are thus wedded to them? *They* well know that for years, there has not been a single vestige of republicanism in France. Notwithstanding Frenchmen overturn republics, and establish on their ruins military despotisms, still our democrats do not lament over the downfall of republicanism. Altho' Frenchmen persecute republicanism wherever they find it necessary for the purposes of their aggrandizement, still our Jacobins rejoice in the successes of France. Why this unaccountable attachment? 'Tis because the Jacobins of all countries have a common object, the proselytism of mankind to their philosophy, which is to rid the world of the slavish doctrine of the Christian system. France is the mother club, and in the progress of the French power, the Jacobins see the spread of French philosophy; that glorious light which they themselves are so busy in dispersing into our *benighted* corners of the earth.

Pittsburgh, 1st October, 1800.

Mr. Scull,

I AM a stranger from Maryland and have been out in this country to look at land, as my family is large and my farm too small to accommodate them, and I thought I would sell it and buy here land to settle them on. I heard a great deal of Cussawago and have been through that country pretty generally, and I thought I would leave with you some remarks on it.

I saw much good land, rich enough and not so hilly as in this part of the country, and I think it will be a wealthy and comfortable settlement for the great benefit of water carriage and abundance of streams and springs for mills, stills, and family uses. There is also abundance of fish and game, and from the extensive range of wood and prairie pasture the settlers have great convenience of raising cattle and stock of all kinds. On the whole it has great natural advantages, and may be had cheap.

I did not expect in so new a country to find the manners and society much polished. They must chiefly now attend to clearing fields, building houses, &c. Neither did I expect to see places of public worship. These things will come afterwards. The necessaries of life must first be had and these seem to be well attended to, and their crops have been abundant, so that they have already grain for exportation, and more meat on the foot than will serve for their own consumption.

There are great confusions in the minds of the people about their lands. They talk of companies, of warrant holders, of actual settlers, and of land jobbers—and each cried out against all the others. They spoke often of the election, and what they would do, and I observed that each spoke as he thought would suit his own purpose. Some said they were for M'Kean because he was for the actual settlers and against all warrant holders and land-jobbers—others would tell them that he was always an enemy to actual settlers and a friend to warrants, and that he held a great deal of unimproved land himself. They would answer it was when he was on the bench that he was a friend to warrants but now when he was Governor he would give patents to the settlers. Some would say they would vote for Gallatin Hamilton, Ewalt and Morton, for if they got in they would have a law made to give the settlers all the land—others would tell them the titles were already fixed by law and must be decided in courts of justice. But this they would not believe for they thought Gallatin and the Governor could do it.

But what I thought worst of was to hear men who wanted to get in for Sheriff, promising to summon jurors that would break all contracts and legal titles and give the land only to actual settlers. They said that if a republican should be on the return with an aristocrat, though the aristocrat were highest, the Governor would commission the republican. Every man seemed to want some office and abused those who did not favour him, and what I thought strange called out against others for what they were most remarkable for themselves; and all seemed to think that if they voted so as to please the Governor they would get all they wished. They were loud in their cries against the corruption and oppression of the federal government, but they could not tell me for what, or if they did, I knew it to be false, but they were in such a state of violence that I thought it not safe for a stranger to contradict them though I was a native American, and I found the most violent among them were but lately from Ireland. I was in this country in the spring of 1794, just before the whiskey insurrection, and the violence and confusion of the people then was not so bad as it is now.

To conclude, Mr. Scull, though I like the country, yet in the present state and temper there I prefer my small farm in Maryland, for as Solomon says, better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith than a house full of sacrifices with strife—and again, better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit.

A. FARMER.

An APOLOGUE; *addressed to* PASSIONATE MEN.

A Very honest gentleman, though a little choleric, was one day, in crossing the street, scandalously bespattered by a drunken fellow employed in filling a mud cart. In the first transport of his anger, he resolved to chastise the insolence of this plebeian. A grave, elderly shopkeeper, perceiving his intention by his looks, stepped up and accosted him to this effect: "Take my advice, Sir, and put up with the small damage you have received; when the dirt is dry, it will rub out. That fellow is a public nuisance, and has, in his drunkenness, bespattered the first men of the kingdom. Should you throw him into his own cart, you cannot make him more black, more filthy, and more contemptible than he is already; whereas you may be wretchedly daubed in the operation. If you let alone, he will soon fall into the hands of the constable or beadle of the parish"—The gentleman shook his discreet counsellor by the hand, thanked him for his wholsome advice, and walked away with great tranquility.

To those who attach importance to the movements of the French Generals, it may be interesting to know that Moreau had on the 27th ult. left Cronstadt for Augsburgh: that Mallena is at Paris; Dessolles, at Memingen; and that Lecourbe is dangerously ill of a putrid fever.

Lond. paper Sept. 8.

Glass Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window-glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes, for other purposes may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any sea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the store of PRATHER & SMILEY,
Market street, Pittsburgh. t.b.c.
January 29—1800.

The Subscriber will sell
Two Hundred and Thirty Nine
Acres of Land, with a good GRIST MILL and other improvements, six miles above Pittsburgh, and within half a mile of the Monongahela river. There is an excellent meadow, and a young bearing orchard on the place. One fourth of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, and the remainder in yearly payments.

EBENEZER DENNY.
Pittsburgh, October 1, 1800.

For Sale.

FOUR *Hundred Acres of first rate Land on the Ohio River, with considerable improvement, the greater part River Bottom.—One Hundred and Fifty acres on the Monongahela, well improved—Eight Hundred acres, on Eagle creek, in the Western Territory, six miles from the Three Islands. The above Land, or any part of it will be sold at a very reduced price. For terms apply to*

ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Esquires,
in Pittsburgh.
May 12, 1800.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

GEORGE-TOWN, October 31.

A letter from a gentleman at Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee, Georgia, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, mentions that all appearance of hostilities with the Indians is at an end—Bowles having gone clear off.

TRENTON, October 30.

"It will no doubt be pleasing to you to learn the event of our election. This day has consummated our wishes. In the house of assembly, the Speaker was re elected unanimously. In Council the Vice President with one dissenting voice.—In joint meeting the votes stand thus:

Richard Howell, Governor—unanimously.
John Beatty, Secretary of State—unanimously

ELECTORS
Of PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT.
Federal Republicans.

Isaace Smith, of Hunterdon.
William Griffith, Burlington.
Richard Stockton, Somerset.
Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, Middlesex.
Joshua L. Howell, Gloucester.
Matthias Williamson, jun. Essex.
Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

On Wednesday, last week, the bill vesting the choice of Electors for President and Vice President in the Legislature of Connecticut, was passed in the House of Representatives of that state by a very great majority.—there being in favour of it 147—against it but 27.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Extract of a letter from Vermont, October 21.

"Our Legislature, which is now in session, has convinced us of its federalism, by again electing Mr. Paine to represent us in the Senate of the United States. General Bardley was the Democratic candidate; Mr. Paine obtained a majority of 34. Jefferson will not receive a vote in Vermont at the ensuing election of President."

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in London, to his friend in Boston, dated, September 8.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance has this day received a letter from an intelligent friend at Paris, dated the 2d inst. in which he expresses his satisfaction with the fair prospect of a successful issue to our negociations at Paris. There will, he says, a treaty. This is certain that the envoys have not left Paris, as reported in the English papers."

On Monday the 13th of October, the election was held in Charleston, S. C. for a Member of the House of Representative of the United States, and a Senator, and 15 Representatives in the Legislature of the State.

SENATOR.

Gen. C. C. Pinckney 623
Col. Wm. Lee. 387

General Pinckney was consequently chosen by a majority of 236.

There can be no doubt also, of the Federal list for representatives having a handsome majority.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have received a large and general assortment of
GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Pittsburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have just received a handsome assortment of Pokers.

A new arrival of
BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE assortment is large and extensive, confined to no particular subject, but of, History, Divinity, Philosophy, Law, Physic, Architecture, &c. &c. Classical Books—Dilworth, Webster, Universal Spelling Book, Chap Books a great variety—best of Writing Papers, Quills, Bonnet Boards, Gold Leaf, Gum Elastic, Sealing Wax, Red and Black Ink Powder, Music Books, Dutch Books, Blank Books, &c. &c.

ZADOK CRAMER.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1800.

☞ Those who have ordered Books will oblige me by calling. RAGS wanted.

May be had in a few weeks, any quantity of
Dutch and English
ALMANACKS,
For the Year 1801,
At the Philadelphia prices, of
ZADOK CRAMER.
Pittsburgh, October 16, 1800.

Just received and opening for sale by
William Woods & Co.
At their Store opposite the Market House
general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
well adapted to the present and approaching season.
Pittsburgh, September 17, 1800.

United States Military Lands
FOR SALE.

I AM authorised to dispose of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the first quality. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Washington or at Mr. James Marshall's, Charleston, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.
Charlestown, Brooke county,
Virginia, March 7, 1800

And it is further resolved, That the President be requested to issue a proclamation for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—January 6, 1800.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and transmit to the governor of the state of North-Carolina, a number of the copies of the laws of the United States, equal to the number which the Secretary was heretofore authorized to transmit to the governor of the said state by an act, intituled, "An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States," to be disposited and distributed agreeably to the provisions of the said act, for the use and information of the citizens of the United States within the said state. *Laws for North Carolina.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPR— —February 3, 1800.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be requested to the present to captain Thomas Truxton, a golden Medal, emblematical of the late action between the United States' frigate Constellation, of thirty-eight guns, and the French ship of war La Vengeance, of fifty-four; in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the above engagement, wherein an example was exhibited by the captain, officers, sailors, and marines, honorable to the American name, and instructive to its rising navy. *In honor of Captain Truxton &c.*

And it is further resolved, That the conduct of James Jarvis, a midshipman in said frigate, who gloriously preferred certain death to an ab[illegible]don[illegible] of his post, is deser[illegible] of [illegible]

R.

highest praise, and that the loss of so promising an officer is a subject of national regret.

THEODORE SEDGWICK
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—March 29, 1800.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

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opper ines on ake Supe- or.

Resolution respecting the copper mines on the south side of Lake Superior.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be authorized to employ an agent, who shall be instructed to collect all material information relative to the copper mines on the south side of Lake Superior, and to ascertain whether the Indian title to such lands as might be required for the use of the United States, in case they should deem it expedient to work the said mines, be yet subsisting, and if so, the terms on which the same can be extinguished: And that the said agent be instructed to make report to the President in such time, as the information he may collect may be laid before Congress at their next session.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—April 16, 1800.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip,

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND THE

KINGDOM OF TUNIS.

(TRANSLATION.)

GOD IS INFINITE.

UNDER the auſpices of the greateſt, the moſt powerful of all the Princes of the Ottoman nation who reign upon the earth, our moſt glorious and moſt auguſt Emperor, who commands the two lands and the two ſeas, Selim Kan, the victorious, ſon of the Sultan Mouſtafa, whoſe realm may God proſper until the end of ages, the ſupport of Kings, the ſeal of Juſtice, the Emperor of Emperors.

The illuſtrious and moſt magnificent Prince, Hamouda Pacha, Bey, who commands the Odgiak of Tunis, the abode of happineſs, and the moſt honored Ibrahim Dey, and Solimin, aga of the Janiſſaries, and the chief of the Divan, and all the elders of the Odgiak; and the moſt diſtinguiſhed and honored Preſident of the Congreſs of the United States of America, and the moſt diſtinguiſhed among thoſe who profeſs the religion of the Meſſiah; of whom may the end be happy.

We have concluded between us the preſent treaty of peace and friendſhip, all the articles of which have been framed by the intervention of Joſeph Stephen Famin, French merchant reſiding at Tunis, charge d'affaires of the United States of America; which ſtipulations and conditions are comprized in twenty-three articles, written and expreſſed in ſuch manner as to leave no doubt of their contents, and ſuch way as not to be contravened.

Peace and friendſhip

ART. I. There ſhall be a perpetual and conſtant peace between the United States of America, and the magnificent Pacha, Bey of Tunis; and alſo a permanent friendſhip, which ſhall more and more increase.

Reſtoration of ſubjects and goods

ART. II. If a veſſel of war of the two nations ſhall make prize of an enemy veſſel, in which may be found effects, property and ſubjects of the two contracting parties, the whole

Enemies goods on board a vessel of the parties to be free.

shall be restored: The Bey shall restore the property and subjects of the United States, and the latter shall make a reciprocal restoration; it being understood on both sides, that the just right to what is claimed shall be proved.

ART. III. Merchandize belonging to any nation which may be at war with one of the contracting parties, and loaded on board of the vessels of the other, shall pass without molestation, and without any attempt being made to capture or detain it.

Passports to be given.

ART. IV. On both sides sufficient passports shall be given to vessels, that they may be known and treated friendly; and considering the distance between the two countries, a term of eighteen months is given, within which term respect shall be paid to the said passports, without requiring the conge or document (which at Tunis is called testa) but after the said term the conge shall be presented.

Commander of a convoy to be believed upon his word in order to exempt it from search and quarantine.

ART. V. If the corsairs of Tunis shall meet at sea with ships of war of the United States, having under the escort merchant vessels of their nation, they shall not be searched or molested; and such case the commanders shall be believed upon their word, to exempt their ships from being visited and to avoid quarantine: The American ships of war shall act in like manner towards merchant vessels escorted by the corsairs of Tunis.

Nothing to be exacted for visits.

ART. VI. If a Tunisian corsair shall meet with an American merchant vessel, and shall visit it with her boat, she shall not exact any thing, under pain of being severely punished: And in like manner if a vessel of war of the United States shall meet with a Tunisian merchant vessel, she shall observe the same rule. In case a slave shall take refuge on board of an American vessel of war, the consul shall be required to cause him to be restored; and if any of their prisoners shall escape on board of the Tunisian vessels, they shall be restored: But if any slave shall take refuge in any American merchant vessel, and it shall be proved that the vessel has departed with the said slave, then he shall be returned, or his ransom shall be paid.

Fugitive slaves and prisoners.

ART. VII. An American citizen having purchased a prize-vessel from our Olgiak, may sail with our passport, which we will deliver for the term of one year; by force of which our corsairs which may meet with her shall respect her; the consul on his part shall furnish her with a bill of sale; and considering the distance of the two countries, this term shall suffice to obtain a passport in form: But after the expiration of this term, if our corsairs shall meet with her without the passport of the United States, she shall be stopped and declared good prize, as well the vessel as the cargo and crew.

Prize vessels purchased at Tunis, how to obtain temporary passports.

ART. VIII. If a vessel of one of the contracting parties shall be obliged to enter into a port of the other, and may have need of provisions and other articles, they shall be granted to her without any difficulty, at the price-current at the place;

and if such a vessel shall have suffered at sea, and shall have need of repairs, she shall be at liberty to unload, and re load her cargo without being obliged to pay any duty; and the captain shall only be obliged to pay the wages of those whom he shall have employed in loading and unloading the merchandise. *Hospitality to be granted to vessels entering the ports of the parties.*

ART. IX. If by accident and by the permission of God a vessel of one of the contracting parties, shall be cast by tempest upon the coasts of the other, and shall be wrecked, or otherwise damaged, the commandant of the place shall render all possible assistance for its preservation, without allowing any person to make any opposition; and the proprietor of the effects shall pay the costs of salvage to those who may have been employed. *Assistance to be granted to wrecked vessels.*

ART. X. In case a vessel of one of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy under the cannon of the forts of the other party, she shall be defended and protected as much as possible; and when she shall set sail, no enemy shall be permitted to persue her from the same port, or any other neighbouring port, for forty-eight hours after her departure. *Neutrality of ports to be enforced.*

ART. XI. When a vessel of war of the United States of America shall enter the port of Tunis, and the consul shall request that the castle may salute her, the number of guns shall be fired which he may request; and if the said consul does not want a salute, there shall be no question about it. *Salutes.*

But in case he shall desire the salute, and the number of guns shall be fired which he may have requested, they shall be counted and returned by the vessel in as many barrels of cannon powder.

The same shall be done with respect to the Tunisian corsairs when they shall enter any port of the United States.

ART. XII. When citizens of the United States shall come within the dependencies of Tunis, to carry on commerce there, the same respect shall be paid to them which the merchants of other nations enjoy; and if they wish to establish themselves within our ports, no opposition shall be made thereto; and they shall be free to avail themselves of such interpreters as they may judge necessary, without any obstruction, in conformity with the usages of other nations; and if a Tunisian subject shall go to establish himself within the dependencies of the United States, he shall be treated in like manner. *Privileges of merchants.*

If any Tunisian subject shall freight an American vessel and load her with merchandize, and shall afterwards want to unlade or ship them on board another vessel, we will not permit him, until the matter is determined by a reference of merchants, who shall decide upon the case; and after the decision, the determination shall be conformed to. *Tunisian subjects freighting an American vessel, &c.*

No captain shall be detained in port against his consent, except when our ports are shut for the vessels of all other nations; *Embargo.*

which may take place with reſpect to merchant veſſels, but not to thoſe of war.

Protection of the ſubjects of the parties.

The ſubjects of the two contracting powers ſhall be under the protection of the prince, and under the juriſdiction of the Chief of the place where they may be, and no other perſon ſhall have authority over them. If the commandant of the place does not conduct himſelf agreeably to juſtice, a repreſentation ſhall be made to us.

Government of Tunis may freight American veſſels.

In caſe the government ſhall have need of an American merchant veſſel, it ſhall cauſe it to be freighted, and then a ſuitable freight ſhall be paid to the captain agreeably to the intention of the government, and the captain ſhall not refuſe it.

Enemy's ſubjects on board the veſſels of the parties, in what caſe they ſhall be made ſlaves.

Art. XIII. If among the crews of merchant veſſels of the United States, there ſhall be found ſubjects of our enemies, they ſhall not be made ſlaves: The preſent article only concerns failors, and not the paſſengers, who ſhall not be in any manner moleſted.

Duties to be reciprocally paid.

Art. XIV. A Tuniſian merchant, who may go to America with a veſſel of any nation ſoever, loaded with merchandize which is the production of the kingdom of Tunis, ſhall pay duty (ſmall as it is) like the merchants of other nations; and the American merchants ſhall equally pay for the merchandize of their country, which they may bring to Tunis under their flag, the ſame duty as the Tuniſians pay in America.

But if an American merchant, or a merchant of any other nation, ſhall bring American merchandize under the other flag, he ſhall pay ſix per cent. duty: In like manner if a foreign merchant ſhall bring merchandize of any country under the American flag, he ſhall pay ſix per cent.

Liberty of commerce, contraband ſpecified.

Art. XV. It ſhall be lawful for citizens of the United States to carry on what commerce they think fit in the kingdom of Tunis, without any oppoſition, and they ſhall be treated like the merchants of other nations; only they ſhall not carry on commerce in wine, nor in prohibited articles: And if any one ſhall be detected in a contraband trade, he ſhall be puniſhed according to the laws of the country. The commandants of ports and caſtles ſhall take care, that the captains and failors ſhall not load prohibited articles; but if this ſhould happen, thoſe who ſhall not have contributed to the ſmuggling ſhall not be moleſted nor ſearched, no more than ſhall the veſſel and cargo; but only the offender, who ſhall be demanded to be puniſhed. No captain ſhall be obliged to receive merchandize on board of his veſſel, nor to unlade the ſame againſt his will, until the freight ſhall be paid.

Privilege of maſters of veſſels.

Duty of anchorage.

Art. XVI. The merchant veſſels of the United States which ſhall caſt anchor in the road of the Gouletta, or any other port of the kingdom of Tunis, ſhall be obliged to pay the ſame anchorage for entry and departure which French veſſels pay, to wit: Seventeen piaſters and an half, money of Tunis, for entry, if they import merchandize; and the ſame

for departure, if they take away a cargo; but they ſhall not be obliged to pay anchoraged if they arrive in ballaſt, and depart in the ſame manner.

Right of having a Conſul, and his privileges.

ART. XVII. Each of the contracting parties ſhall be at liberty to eſtabliſh a conſul in the dependencies of the other; and if ſuch a conſul does not act in conformity with the uſages of the country, like others, the government of the place ſhall inform his government of it, to the end that he may be changed and replaced: but he ſhall enjoy, as well for himſelf as his family and ſuite, the protection of the government: And he may import for his own uſe all his proviſions and furniture without paying any duty; and if he ſhall import merchandize (which it ſhall be lawful for him to do) he ſhall pay duty for it.

No reſponſibility for ſubjects contracting debts, &c.

ART. XVIII. If the ſubjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties, being within the poſſeſſions of the other, contract debts, or enter into obligations, neither the conſul nor the nation, nor any ſubjects or citizens thereof ſhall be in any manner reſponſible, except they or the conſul ſhall have previouſly become bound in writing: And without this obligation in writing, they cannot be called upon for indemnity or ſatisfaction.

Adminiſtration of the effects of a decedant.

ART. XIX. In caſe of a citizen or ſubject of either of the contracting parties dying within the poſſeſſions of the other, the conſul or the vekil ſhall take poſſeſſion of his effects, (if he does not leave a will) of which he ſhall make an inventory; and the government of the place ſhall have nothing to do therewith. And if there ſhall be no conſul, the effects ſhall be depoſited in the hands of a confidential perſon of the place, taking an inventory of the whole, that they may eventually be delivered to thoſe to whom they of right belong.

Conſul's juriſdiction over his countrymen

ART. XX. The conſul ſhall be the judge in all diſputes between his fellow citizens or ſubjects, as alſo between all other perſons who may be immediately under his protection; and in all caſes wherein he ſhall require the aſſiſtance of the government where he reſides to ſanction his deciſions, it ſhall be granted to him.

Puniſhment of perſonal aſſaults, committed by the ſubjects of one party upon the ſubjects of the other.

ART. XXI. If a citizen or ſubject of one of the parties ſhall kill, wound, or ſtrike a citizen or ſubject of the other, juſtice ſhall be done according to the laws of the country where the offence ſhall committed. The conſul ſhall be preſent at the trial; but if any offender ſhall eſcape, the conſul ſhall be in no manner reſponſible for it.

Trial of diſputes on civil matters between them.

ART. XXII. If a diſpute or law-ſuit on commercial or other civil matters ſhall happen, the trial ſhall be had in the preſence of the conſul, or of a confidential perſon of his choice, who ſhall repreſent him, and endeavour to accomodate the difference which may have happened between the citizens or ſubject of the two nations.

ART. XXIII. If any difference or diſpute ſhall take place concerning the infraction of any article of the preſent treaty

In case of national differences, accommodation to be attempted before recourse is had to arms.

on either side, peace and good harmony shall not be interrupted, until a friendly application shall have been made for satisfaction; and resort shall not be had to arms therefor, except where such application shall have been rejected; and if war be then declared, the term of one year shall be allowed to the citizens or subjects of the contracting parties to arrange their affairs, and to withdraw themselves with their property.

The agreements and terms above concluded by the two contracting parties, shall be punctually observed with the will of the Most High: And for the maintenance and exact observance of the said agreements, we have caused their contents to be here transcribed, in the present month of Rebia Elul, of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and twelve, corresponding with the month of August, of the Christian year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

The Aga	Ibrahim Dey's	The Bey's
Soliman's	Signature	Signature
Signature and	and	and
(Seal.)	(Seal.)	(Seal.)

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America, by his letters patent, under his signature and the seal of the state, dated the 18th day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, vested Richard O'Brien, William Eaton, and James Leander Cathcart, or any two of them in the absence of the third, with full power to confer, negociate and conclude with the Bey and Regency of Tunis, on certain alterations in the treaty between the United States and the government of Tunis, concluded by the intervention of Joseph Etienne Famin, on behalf of the United States, in the month of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, We, the underwritten William Eaton and James Leander Cathcart (Richard O'Brien being absent) have concluded on and entered, in the foregoing treaty, certain alterations in the eleventh, twelfth and fourteenth articles, and do agree to said treaty with said alterations, reserving the same nevertheless for the final ratification of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(Seal)

In testimony whereof we annex our names and the consular seal of the United States. Done in Tunis, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of the Christian era one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of American Independence the twenty third.

(Signed) WILLIAM EATON,
JAMES LEANDER CATHCART,